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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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INAUGURATED.

William McKinley Sworn in as the Nation's President.

PARADE AN IMPOSING PAGEANT.

Garret A. Hobart Takes the Oath as Vice-President.

Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, Administered the Oath of Office to the New Chief Magistrate ---Directly Afterward President McKinley Delivered His Inaugural Address in the Presence of an Enormous Assemblage---Escorted from the Capitol to the White House---The Inaugural Parade Comprised About Twelve Thousand Men and Consisted of Two Divisions, One Military, the Other Civic---The Ball Held in the Pension Building ---Magnificent Decorations Make the Scene One of Splendor---The Fireworks at Night in the Grounds Surrounding the Washington Monument---Mrs. McKinley's Handsome Inaugural Gown.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—In the presence of a cheering multitude of people, on a stand erected at the east front of the Capitol, William McKinley, of Ohio, was sworn in by Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, as President of the United States. The new Chief Executive then delivered his inaugural address. At its conclusion he was escorted to the White House amid the booming of cannon and the shouts of his fellow citizens. After luncheon he took his stand in the pavilion erected on the park front of the White House, and from there reviewed the inaugural parade. At night he attended the inaugural ball which was held in the Pension Building.

The parades, installation ceremonies and social functions which attended the induction of President McKinley were on a most elaborate and impressive scale. There was a much larger turnout of United States troops than on similar occasions, and while the civic bodies were not so numerous they were all uniformed in some distinctive manner, and, what is more important, all had a chance to march up the Avenue, an opportunity denied many clubs in the past who stood in line on Capitol Hill until night and then dispersed, tired out and disgruntled with the consciousness of a long journey for no purpose.

Fifty thousand American flags made of paper and 15,000 portraits of McKinley and Hobart had been distributed to residents along the line of the parade from the foot of the Capitol to Washington circle, for decorating their windows, and 10,0 American flags of large size had been loaned by the War and Navy Departments, and were also used for street decoration purposes. The cornices of the roofs of the reviewing stands were tastefully decorated, but there was nothing striking in the way of outdoor pageantry during the celebration.

Administering the Oath.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the President and his Cabinet, the President-elect, the Vice-President and the Vice-President-elect reached the Capitol, having been escorted from the White House by the route of the inaugural procession before an immense concourse of spectators. The incoming President occupied the President's room, and Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Hobart the Vice-President's room.

Shortly before noon they all assembled in the Senate Chamber, the members of the House and Senate and of the Supreme Court being present.

About three minutes before 12 o'clock Mr. Stevenson administered the oath of office to Mr. Hobart, and then, with a very brief address, at the stroke of 12, declared the Senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned without day.

The new Vice-President, an extra session of the Senate having been called, then called the Senate of the Fifty-fifth Congress together and administered the oath to all newly elected Senators in alphabetical order.

The Senate then took a recess, and the procession moved from the Senate Chamber to the stand at the east portico, in front of the rotunda. The way was led by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the Senate, and a squad of Capitol policemen. Then followed President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley, Vice-President Hobart and former Vice-President Stevenson, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court and the members of the Senate and House, and others who had tickets to the stand.

The oath of office was administered to President-elect McKinley by Chief Justice Fuller, and the new President then made his inaugural address.

At its conclusion, he returned to the President's room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and from there was escorted to the White House amid booming of the cannon, and the shouts of a clamorous crowd.

A notable figure on the stand where William McKinley took the oath of office as President was his venerable mother, who, despite her eighty-seven years, came on from Canton to witness the triumph of her son. Mrs. McKinley is the third mother who has lived to see a son take the oath of the Presidency. Mrs. Grant was the first and Mrs. Garfield the second.

After a brief rest in seclusion, from a stand erected on the park front of the White House President McKinley reviewed the procession.

The President Reviews the Parade.

The reviewing stand from which President McKinley and a distinguished party of guests looked at the procession was not included in the general bids for stands, but was made the subject of competition in designs by architects, and was erected on plans which are of particularly chaste conception.

The general arrangement of the parade consisted of two grand divisions—the first military and the second civic. Chairman Hanna tendered to General Horace Porter, of New York, the position of grand marshal, and he it was who arranged all its details.

The military grand division was commanded by General Grenville M. Dodge, United States Army, with General Huidekoper, of New York, as chief of staff, and Colonel Joseph P. Sanger, United States Army, as adjutant general. The first division of the military grand division consisted of two brigades. The first brigade was commanded by Major-General Wesley Merritt, United States Army. His personal staff consisted of Lieutenant H. C. Hale, Twentieth Infantry; Lieutenant L. H Strother, First Infantry, and Lieutenant T. B. Mott, First Artillery, all of the United States Army.

The regular United States troops marched in the first division. The Battalion of Engineers from Willets Point, four companies of one hundred men each, who are regarded as the finest body of soldiers in the United States Army, marched on the right of the line.

There were four batteries of heavy artillery from Washington Barracks, six heavy batteries from Fortress Monroe as infantry, three heavy batteries from Fort McHenry, Maryland, and four heavy batteries from New York Harbor. These marched as infantry.

There were four troops of the Third Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; the Ninth Infantry, from Sackett's Harbor, New York; the Seventeenth Infantry, from Columbus Barracks; the Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Myer; the light battery of artillery, from Washington Barracks; one light battery, from New York Harbor, and one from Fort Adams, at Newport, and the battalion of Marines, from the Marine Barracks, Washington.

The second brigade consisted of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, the Washington High School Cadet Regiment and the battalion of cadets, from the Colored High School. This brigade was commanded by General Cecil Clay, with Colonel Theodore Mosher as Chief-of-Staff and Adjutant-General.

A second division of the military grand division was composed of the National Guards of the various States, each headed by the Governor and staff of that State who attended, arranged in order from front to rear according to the date in which the State entered the Union. The third division of the military division was composed of organizations of veteran soldiers, under command of General O. O. Howard, with General S. S. Burdett, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, as Chief of Staff.

The civic grand division was under command of Chief Marshal Brainard H. Warner. The Americus Club of Pittsburg acted as escort to Mr. Warner. The largest organization of this division was the National League of Republican Clubs, of which D. D. Woodmansee is President. He had a staff of forty gentlemen. This organization was given a division of the civic division, and Mr. Woodmansee was its marshal.

The second division of the civic grand division was composed of clubs and associations from all sections of the country, who marched in accordance with their seniority of formation. The parade marched twenty-four files front in close order, and the guide was to the left during the entire march.

General Porter stood at Thirteenth and K streets, and reviewed the parade, looking south. His staff was behind him on Thirteenth street.

The parade had a longer march than ever before on an inaugural occasion. In former years it was disbanded immediately after passing the White House. This year it followed Pennsylvania avenue to Washington Circle, at Twenty-second street, defiled into K street, marched down that thoroughfare, which is the widest street in Washington, and disbanded at Mount Vernon Square, Ninth and K streets. Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, was given a command in the military grand division.

Troop C, of Cleveland, mounted on black horses, was the personal escort of President McKinley, and it rode immediately in front of his carriage. The veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, to which McKinley, Roseerans and former President Hayes belonged, marched directly in the rear of the President's carriage.

The following Governors of States, with their staffs, participated in the parade:

Governor Frank S. Black, New York.
Governor John R. Tanner, Illinois.
Governor Francis M. Drake, Iowa.
Governor William O. Bradley, Kentucky.
Governor Lloyd Lowndes, Maryland.
Governor John W. Griggs, New Jersey.
Governor Asa S. Bushnell, Ohio.
Governor Edward Scofield, Wisconsin.
Governor Josiah Grout, Vermont.

The parade was a brilliant one in every particular, and the various organizations filed past the reviewing stand in accord with the time schedule laid down by Grand Marshal Porter.

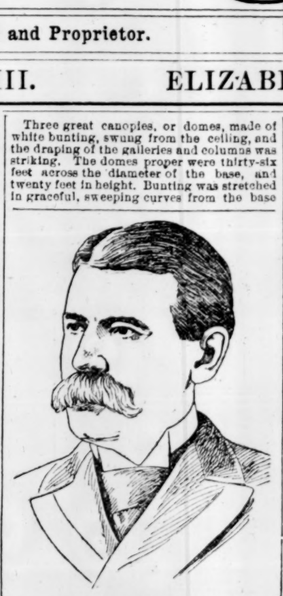
At the conclusion of the parade President McKinley returned to the White House in order to prepare for the inaugural ball.

Inaugural Ball.

The ball, which was held in the Pension Building, was superior to its predecessors in decorations and arrangements for guests' comfort.

The Committee on Decorations of the ball room, for which was appropriated from the guarantee fund the sum of $13,000, decided upon a new artful design for the adornment of the ball room, the decorations of which consisted of a background of white and gold, and profuse floral decorations interspersed with thousands of tiny electric lights in colored globes of many tints.

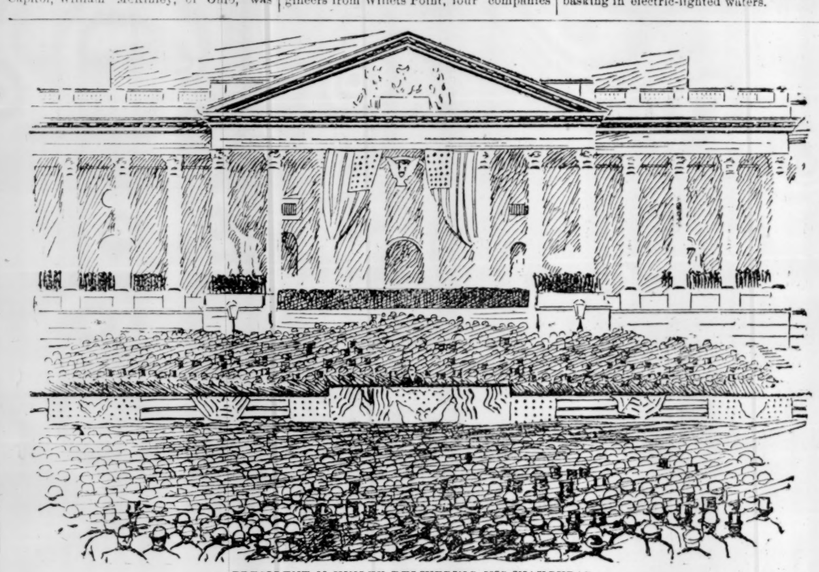
Three great canopies, or domes, made of white bunting, swung from the ceiling, and the draping of the galleries and columns was striking. The domes proper were thirty-six feet across the diameter of the base, and twenty feet in height. Bunting was stretched in graceful, sweeping curves from the base



GENERAL HORACE PORTER.
(Grand Marshal of Inauguration Parade.)

of the domes to the edges of the balcony surrounding the entire building. The bunting used was challis cloth, of which over 100,000 yards were used in beautifying the big room. The prevailing colors were white and yellow, interwined in chain drapery around the balconies.

The promenade music stand was located at the east end, and was draped in a shade of deep yellow. The orchestra stand was in the centre of the south side balcony, and was draped in Moorish style, in white and yellow. In the centre of the building was a rustic fountain, with white and gold fish basking in electric-lighted waters.



PRESIDENT McKINLEY DELIVERING HIS INAUGURAL.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.
(He administered the oath of office to President McKinley.)

Banquet and Fireworks.

During the progress of the ball the banquet was served. The Banquet Committee received proposals from numerous caterers for the privilege of preparing and furnishing the supper at the inaugural ball, and it was given to a Philadelphia caterer, who was guaranteed the sum of $6000 by the committee. The number of supper tickets, the price of which was one dollar each, was limited to 6000.

The fireworks display was better than formerly, because it was entirely aerial in character and free from the set pieces which splutter and fizzle and are of interest only to those in the immediate vicinity, even if they are successful. The fireworks display was made in the Washington Monument grounds, directly north of the monument. The chief feature was the production of an American flag of immense proportions that remained suspended at a high altitude for twenty minutes, a constant shower of stars falling from it. There were also flights of rockets, bombs and other beautiful and noisy things in profusion.

Mrs. McKinley's Inaugural Gown.

The gown which Mrs. McKinley wore at the inauguration ball was especially handsome. The material is what is known as cloth of silver. The groundwork is of white satin heavily woven with silver thread in a conventionalized lily design.

The train, which is plain, full and sweeping, measures two yards and a half in length.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MOTHER.

On the left side it is open over a panel of seed pearls embroidered on satin.

Beginning at the bottom is a flounce of Venetian point lace of a special and beautiful design, a half yard in width, which is exceeded narrow at the bottom, and gradually widens toward the top, until it is extended its full width over the hip and out to the back, where it is partly concealed under the full train. The right side of the skirt is also slashed open halfway up, and under that also is an embroidered petticoat of pearls.

The bodice is tight fitting and slightly pointed at front and back. The lower part is of silver cloth and the upper and back of pearls. The same lace that is used in the flounce is fastened at the waist line into a narrow point and is draped wider toward the shoulders in a V-shape. From there it spreads out over the sleeves and under a strap of silver cloth, two inches at the top and four inches at the bottom. This strip is also embroidered in pearls.

The collar is of pearl-embroidered satin. From it is a high Medici collar of the lace, wide out and full, to show the pattern.

Long and fairly tight are the sleeves, and they are finished at the wrist with Vandyke effects, embroidered at the edge, from which they fall from narrow lace of the same design as that on the skirt.

With this gorgeous gown Mrs. McKinley wore a number of diamonds to fasten the lace, the handsomest being a diamond star and a sunburst of unusual brilliancy She also wore exquisite side combs.

The fan carried for this occasion is of the small empire shape, of lace, the same design as that on the gown, exquisitely embroidered in pearls.

The lining for this gown is of white satin, heavy and rich. Around the bottom inside are half a dozen ruffles to give a full effect particularly to the train.

THE LARGEST STEAMER.

Will Be Larger Than the Great Eastern and Will Be Called the Oceanic.

The White Star Steamship line has authorized Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, Ireland, to build for the Liverpool and New York service a twin-screw mail and passenger steamer, in which extreme speed will be subordinated to the comfort and convenience of passengers of all classes.

In her internal arrangements the new vessel will be an enlarged reproduction of the Teutonic and Majestic, except in so far as improvements may have suggested themselves in the size and fittings of the rooms, and which may be rendered practicable by the increased dimensions of the ship herself.

Although a much higher sea speed than that now contemplated is quite practicable from an engineering point of view, it has been determined as far as possible to aim at a regular Wednesday morning arrival both in New York and Liverpool, making the Irish land and Queenstown by daylight, and enabling passengers who may be traveling to places beyond the port of arrival to proceed to and in the majority of cases reach their destinations with comfort during the day.

The new steamer will be 704 feet in length, or twenty-five feet longer than the Great Eastern, hitherto the longest ever built, and sixty-five feet longer than any vessel now afloat or in process of construction.

It is expected that this steamer will be launched in January next. The Oceanic has been determined upon as her name.

MRS. McKINLEY IN HER INAUGURATION GOWN.

Along the top balcony were placed seventy-five vases filled with tropical palm leaves, palms and such growing plants as would keep bright and fresh during the ball.

In the rear of the balconies there were prize effects of laurel festoons, caught up with green wreaths and traceries of Southern smilax. From each corner of the room, starting at a point about ten feet above the floor, palms extended to the ceiling. The four stairways and leading approaches from the ground floor to the second balcony walls were thatched with evergreens, conveying the idea of an arbor, and about this were placed singing birds in cages.

The effect when the lights were turned on the decorations was marvelously beautiful. There were 8700 ground glass incandescent lights used in the room and fifty arc lights. The 148 Iron pillars supporting the balconies of the court were jacketed with yellow and white challis, and on each pillar were sixteen lights. The drapings throughout the room were entirely of yellow and white.

At the west end of the court, up above the second balcony, hung a large National flag, consisting of red, white and blue incandescent lights, which by a mechanical contrivance gave the effect of the waving of the genuine bunting. On the south side of the court, above the band balcony, was a set piece, with the names McKinley and Hobart on streamers, and done in electric lights surmounted by a shield of red, white and blue and the American eagle.

At the east end of the court was perhaps the most pleasing feature of the whole conception. A large balcony had been constructed, reaching fifty feet out into the court, to accommodate the orchestra. This was beautifully draped with yellow and white, and a large, deep arch had been constructed entirely of yellow and studded with electric lights.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President McKinley Outlines His Administrative Plans.

VIEWS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Would Put the Country's Finances on a Sound Basis---More Revenue Without Delay---Wants the Tariff Revised---Favors a Bimetallic Conference---Opposes Trusts---"or Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special)—The inaugural address of President McKinley was as follows:

Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprise.

The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision: our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute.

For Better Paper Money.

Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and to a safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for these arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.

With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our finance laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes.

We must be both "sure we are right" and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action.

If such power is vested in the President it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and in my opinion it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

Favors Bimetallism.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention.

It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command.

The credit of the Government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures.

But the present must not become the permanent condition of the Government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs, and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and the sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

More Revenue---Not Loans.

The Government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present.

Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the Government exceed its receipts.

It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue.

While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit.

Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement.

The best way for the Government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both.

For Revenue Legislation.

It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United State for sale or consumption; and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war.

The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subject of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterances to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country.

It is therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be generally beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform.

The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the Treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the Government, both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all.

The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory, has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures.

Courts Must Rule.

The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the Government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great Republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed to-day than ever before.

These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of our courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests.

Against Trusts.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market."

This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence, and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Better Standard of Citizenship.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the Republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws, and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land, if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

Civil Service Reform.

Reforms in the civil service must go on. But the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power.

As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the Government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

Revive Merchant Marine.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry.

Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the Civil War. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American Navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

Urges Arbitration Treaty.

It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our National honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less than is due us.

We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the Forty-ninth Congress in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the Fifty-first Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification in January last.

Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesman and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

Convene Congress at Once.

I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of sovereign will should not operate as an injury but a benefit.

There could be no better time to put the Government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action.

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meetings of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the Executive because unjust to the interests of the people.

Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election.

In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

Sectionalism Disappears.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation.

The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and the South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies, and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation.

Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit. It is ennobling, and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing, and permit nothing to be done, that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and cooperation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the Chief Justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe:

"I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord most high. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

DURRANT MUST HANG.

Appeal Denied to Monster Who Lured Girls to Church and Murdered Them.

The California Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower courts in the case of Theodore Durrant, found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont in Emanuel Church, San Francisco, Cal. He appealed from the verdict of guilty, alleging errors in the rulings of the trial Judge, and filing a voluminous bill of exceptions. The Trial Judge, however, was affirmed in all his disputed rulings and the verdict approved by the Supreme Court.

THEODORE DURRANT.

The Emanuel Church murders horrified the whole country. The bodies of two girls were found quite nude, one in the belfry of the church and the other in a room. Durrant was a medical student and a member of the church, and the testimony showed that he was in the habit of luring girls of the church to the belfry of the church, for which he had a key. The evidence was chiefly circumstantial.

END OF FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Three Appropriation Bills, Including the Sundry Civil Bill, Not Signed.

At 12 o'clock noon on Thursday the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned. Speaker Reed's address, prior to adjournment, follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Two years ago you were summoned to your share of a legislative work which could not be otherwise than disagreeable, disappointing and unsatisfactory, for it involved a dismal struggle to adapt a narrow income to the growing wants of a great Nation, growing to be still greater.

"You were, most of you, untried in your new vocation. How others have performed their share of the task it is not for us to say. But it is proper for me to say that your share of the divided duty has been performed with so much readiness and good sense that even among the asperities of a heated campaign there was no room for any attack upon the House of Representatives.

"I am sincerely grateful for the kind expression of your confidence and esteem; but I am still more grateful for the daily kindness and good will on the part of every member on both sides of the House.

"To all of you then, gentlemen of all parties, I offer the sincere expression of the highest personal regard."

Four of the great appropriation bills have failed—the Indian bill, the Agricultural bill and the Sundry Civil bill by reason of the President's refusal to sign them, and the General Deficiency bill by the failure of the conference to agree.

DRIVEN OUT BY A CHINAMAN.

Many Paupers Left the Kings County Almshouse When Hi Wang Appeared.

Superintendent William Murray, of the Kings County (Brooklyn) Almshouse, has a Chinese pauper in his keeping upon whom his other charges look with more or less disfavor. The result is that within the past two days, since the Chinaman first made his appearance, sixty-seven paupers have left the institution.

Hi Wang, for that is his name, is an able-bodied Chinaman, about fifty years old, who formerly kept a laundry. He was arrested a few days ago as a vagrant in Brooklyn, and Police Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, committed him to the almshouse.

Upon his arrival at the institution he was assigned to quarters in the main building. The other inmates of the institution looked askance upon the arrival of the newcomer, and while there was nothing openly said there were significant glances exchanged and immediately there began an exodus. On the first day forty-four inmates took their departure and next day there were twenty-three others.

None of the sixty-seven has returned. Hi Wang has been in this country twenty-three years. Characteristic of his countrymen, he is quiet and docile, and not communicative. How he met with reverses is not known. Hi Wang refuses to talk about it or even to intimate the cause of his present circumstances. Whether or not it is due to fan tan or sheer hard luck will probably never be known.

Jim Ling, another Chinaman, who said he represented a Chinese society in Mott street, New York City, called upon Hi Wang for the purpose of investigating his case, and declared that the society intended to provide means for the release of his countryman.

Superintendent Murray said that it was an unheard of thing for a Chinaman to be a pauper in the poorhouse.

"TARIFF REFORMERS" MISTAKEN.

Larger Markets for Farm Products Did Not Materialize.

The point that is most impressive in connection with the total figures of imports for the calendar year 1896 is that which shows that, notwithstanding the lower rates of duty, but under the influences of the depressed times among the people consequent upon the increased competition upon almost all lines of production, there has been a falling off in almost every line of importations. The total imports of merchandise were below the figures for 1893, the last year of the McKinley tariff, a year, also, of general business depression. This fact shows, beyond doubt, that the American people have been too poor to buy since industrial depression spread over the land. There are several points brought out by a study of the figures which cannot fail to impress those who have readily concluded that the Wilson-Gorman act is the acme of reform tariff legislation. And, among the first points which stand out boldly are those which show that, notwithstanding the declared object of the "tariff reformers," in the framing of the existing law, was to give a larger market for the products of the American farms, the fact remains that the total valuation of agricultural products exported during 1896 was less than those of the exports of such products for 1892, the banner year of protection, and a year which illustrated the workings of the McKinley tariff act after about the same length of trial as the past year illustrated the workings of the present law. And this, too, notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the exports of breadstuffs which began in the closing months of 1896.

Pat on the Wilson Bill.

Pat—"Begorra, I wish they would pay that there Wilson bill and be done with it and give me back my wurruk."

AMPLE PROTECTION ASSURED.

Wide Spread Prosperity Will Come When Protection is a Reality.

There are some complaints by the doubting Thomases that the election of McKinley has not transported us back at once to such prosperity as we had in 1891 and 1892, under the McKinley law. That is about as reasonable as to expect roses to bloom out of doors in December because June is coming. Because we know June is coming, we may order rose trees, but we don't expect the roses to bloom until the December snow is gone. While the Wilson Gorman bill is the law of the land we cannot expect any great measure of prosperity. The most that we can hope for is that we may be spared from further disaster. Merchants have the same inducements to buy abroad that they have had from the beginning of the law. It is true that many mills which were closed have started up, and that many others which would have shut down in case of McKinley's defeat have continued. So much substantial good has come from the mere prospect of protection in the near future. But these mills have gone on with work in expectation of future orders, when protection to American industries will once more be established, rather than to meet present demands. Confidence has been restored, and further disaster prevented by the assurance of the re-establishment of the American system; but real or widespread prosperity cannot come until protection to American industries is a reality of the present and not a promise of the future.

Farmers Injured by the Gorman Tariff.

The chief items in which there has been an increase of importations during the past year, aside from manufactures, were the imports of dutiable food products and live animals, and of free articles of voluntary consumption, commonly known as luxuries. More than $5,000,000 worth more "luxuries" were imported than under the McKinley act in 1892. The farmers will be particularly interested to note that, under the McKinley act, the importations of food and live animals—products which come into direct competition with the products of the American farmer—aggregated only $39,000,000. In 1895, after one year of trial of the existing tariff law, the importations of this class of goods aggregated $231,000,000, and in 1896 this was increased to $233,000,000, notwithstanding the depressed times which reduced the volume of imports upon most lines of goods.

Busy Times Coming.

The great trouble in this country is that we have not enough for our people to do.—President McKinley.

Every idle workman—and there are too many of them—feels the truth of this. There has not been "enough for our people to do" ever since we voted to give our work to some one else. Four years ago the country decided to take the "first step toward free trade." Under free trade we buy the products of foreign workmen; and every foreign product brought into this country represents just so many hours of labor and means that American workmen are deprived of just that amount of work. The American people have learned this fact through hard experience, and the troublous days of idleness are now almost over.

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Feb. 22, 1896.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 6:40 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 10:00 P. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashiee Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:20 P. M., for Newern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, Cape Fear, Rocky Mount, etc. Returning, leaves Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, reaching at Ocracoke going and returning.

The steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City at 2:30, m. daily, except Thursday and Sunday for Roanoke Island.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manag'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

GEORGE W. BELL,
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FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,

Successors to John H. Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. ☞All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-
2 nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.
☞Patching and mending RubberBoots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ALDEN, CASS & Co.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF.

It is now apparent that the Democrats as a party in Congress, while they will make their speeches and cast their votes against the Tariff bill, will not filibuster in order to defeat its enactment. This is both wise and patriotic. The people have voted in favor of the Tariff and they are entitled to have it at the earliest possible moment.

The Republican claim is that increased duttes will secure prosperity. The Democrats dispute this. The way to test this is to put the bill into practice. All that the Republicans ask is that they shall be given the opportunity.

It would be possible, if the Silver men of the Senate should combine with the Democrats and the Populists, to defeat the measure, but as several of these Silver Senators are Republicans it would be unjust to presume that they would vote against Protection when nothing could be gained for silver by so doing.

If there shall be no captious opposition the extra session ought to do its work in ample time for the country to go upon the new tariff basis by the first of July.

CONTESTED ELECTION EXPENSES.

It is stated that the contested election cases in the Congress just ended have cost the Government $124,861, 82, and there are some bills still to pay. This is an abuse which is both expensive and dangerous. Something should be done to stop it. Such contests should be discouraged. The New York "Mail and Express" suggests that the expense of conducting them should fall partly if not wholly upon the persons immediately concerned. To compel the Government to pay the costs in such cases is unjust and demoralizing. It encourages contests in cases where none should be made, and it exposes the Government to a yearly increasing burden of expense which should be borne by individuals.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

If an election were held to-morrow throughout the United States, the Democrats championing the cause of low tariff and a deficit, and the Republicans standing for sufficiently high duties to give the country needed revenue and protection, it would be a foregone conclusion that the Republican party would win. The Democratic party, indeed, did not dare to take up such an issue in 1896, and even preferred to endorse free silver than to go into a National campaign on the simple issue of Protection vs. Tariff Reform.

The new Administration means to insist always "upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere." It is an honorable resolve expressed with appropriate firmness and precision. It signifies enough, and not a particle too much.

The Sultan of Turkey is the only monarch in the world who can get the Navies of other Nations to fight his battles for him without money and without price. He must be a hypnotist, as well as a little despot.

We see that the opponents of State aid to the University have been literally overwhelmed. The project to take away the appropriation two years ago was badly beaten. This time it was crushed.

There are no birds in last year's nests, but the defeated Popocratic candidate for President believes that there is still plenty of booming power in last year's stump speeches. Hence his appeal to the echoes.

Gen. Alger says that what the country needs "above all things is rest, confidence and peace." It is a good sentiment and shows that the General is qualified to be Secretary of War.

Yes, friends and fellow citizens, the advance agent of prosperty has arrived, and the big procession itself is also moving right straight along in this direction. Step off the track and make room for it.

More than 10,000 bills were presented in the House during the life of the fifty-fourth Congress. Fortunately a large majority of them found early rest in unmarked graves.

All Europe knows that Turkey is a land of atrocities, but the great diplomatists say Greece is worse, because it does things that are politically embarrassing.

A Washington scientist is making what he calls a study of the tender passion by collecting love letters. Unless he is careful he will find his labors resulting in an anatomy of gush.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Inaugural Address of President McKinley appears in full on our first page. It has the genuine American ring. It is admirable alike in temper and tenor, clear, direct, forcible and patriotic. In its grasp of public questions, in its outlines of administrative policy and its vigorous declarations of Republican doctrine, it will command instant recognition as the utterance of practical, courageous and progressive statesmanship. We repeat, it is the Inaugural Address of an American.

Tariff protection, sound money and currency reforms are set forth as the cardinal principles of the new Administration. They represent the forces which triumphed at the polls last November, and a policy which shall secure them to the people will receive the greatful approval and support of the whole country.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGESS CALLED.

In his Inaugural Address Presidently McKinley delared that "to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the Executive, because unjust to the interests of the people." It is appropriately suggested that "the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefit." He has, therefore, called an extra session to meet on March 15th.

The 30,000,000 acres Uncle Sam has reserved for forest protection and National parks will maintain his reputation as a landed proprietor indefinitely.

Forty Representatives in the new Congress were former fellow members with McKinley. He will not "have Congress on his hands," but at his back.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, says there is trouble ahead for the new Administration. Dubois has had some experience of his own in that line.

Quite a number of gentlemen who desired Cabinet positions will have to be satisfied with the Secretaryship of the Exterior.

Now that the Congress of Mothers was a great success, what's the matter with one of mothers-in-law?

Even Nature smiled with happy augury on the great ceremonial at Washington.

A Warning in Regard to Compost Peddlers.

The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, in Bulletin No. 137, details the plan of the "Champion Chemical Process Company," with capital stock of $50,000, with offices at Dunn, Fayetteville and Thomasville, N. C. This company has been practicing in North Carolina by soliciting memberships at $4 each, the advantages of which consists in the ability to purchase certain chemicals, together with formula for making composts. The chemicals are supplied to members for an addittonal $4 and the actual cash fertilizing value contained in them is only 69 cents. Not only this, but the combination of materials is bad and phosphoric acid is omitted entirely from the mixture. "Perfect satisfaction" is guaranteed and the statement is made that it will make as good a crop as commercial fertilizers. It is also stated that the same chemicals would cost $15.00 before anyone becomes a member. All three statements are entirely inaccurate. The Station has urged that the people of the State should stop paying for all such formulas, as it is ready and willing to specify any mixture using materials which can be best procured. In fact, a new publication will shortly be issued dealing especially with composts and home-made mixtures and telling how they can be made. It will be sent freee to parties in North Carolina who apply for for it. Write to the Station at Raleigh if you wish it.

The Farmer's Creed.

We believe in small, well-tilled farms; that the soil must be fed as well as the owner, so that the crops will make the farm and the farmer both richer.

We believe in thorough drainage, in deep plowing and in labor-saving implements.

We believe in good fences, barns conveniently arranged, good orchards and gardens and plenty of home-raised hog and hominy.

We believe tn raising pure-bred stock, or in grading up the best to be gotten until they equal thoroughbreds.

We believe in growing the best variety of farm crops, and saving the choicest of seed.

We believe in fertilizing the brain with phosphorus as well as applying it to the soil.

We believe in the proper care and application of the barnyard manure.

We believe the best fertilizers are of little value unless accompanied by industry, enterprise and intelligence.

We believe in rotation, diversification and thorough cultivation.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer and that every good farmer will eventually own a good farm.—B. Irby, Prof. of Agriculture A. & M. College, Raleigh N. C.

If there is any one thing that needs to be purified, it is politics, so the reformer says, and many agree thereto. But blood tells, and as a blood purifier and liver corrector Simmons Liver Regulator is the best medicine. "I use it in preference to any other." So wrote Mr. S. M. Hysell, of Middleport, Ohio, And Dr. D. S. Russel, of Farmville, Va., writes: "It fulfills all that you promise for it."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Mch. 5, 1897.

It was a great inauguration day. The crowd was the greatest ever in Washington on a similar occasion. The city was better and more generally decorated than ever before. The enthusiasm reminded one of the campaign meetings, and of the announcement of the election of McKinley and Hobart. The street parade was the best managed and most enjoyable ever seen in Washington, and words of praise for general Horace Porter, the Chief Marshal, are heard on all sides. If every organization in the big parade which deserved it was mentioned, it would fill this paper but none of them received more attention from the spectators than troop A. of Cleveland, Ohio, with their fine black horses and showy uniforms, and the Members of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, the President's old regiment, which shared between them the honor of being President McKinley's personal escort, the former of which at the close of the inaugural ceremonies also escorted ex-President Cleveland to the wharf, where he took a steamer for a Southern duck hunting trip. President McKinley's inaugural address more than came up to expectation. It was a scholarly, conservative and statesmanlike announcement of what he hopes to do for the country, with the aid of Congress. Every participant in the inauguration believed that he was helping to inaugurate the greatest era of prosperity this country has ever known.

Vice President Hobart, who was sworn in a few minutes before the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress and before President McKinley was sworn in, in order that he might call the extra session of the Senate, called to act when President McKinley's nomination, to order, acted his part with all the ease of a veterau presiding officer.

There were jewels of study American patriotism in the little speech made by Secretary Sherman at the banquet given by the Ohio delegation in Congress in honor of his transition from the Senate to the Cabinet. For instance, the following: "The honor of this country must never be lowered an inch." "It should be the purpose of the Government to protect its own citizens wherever they may be found." It must be pleasing to every man who loves the honor and good name of his country to know that a man who holds such sentiments is now in charge of the Department of State. Such a policy does not mean war, but peace, because other nations will take good care not to give an administration which announces such a policy cause for war.

One of the first things called to the attention of the new Postmaster General will be the charges filed against the firm of John Wederburn & Co., and the National Recorder, a paper issued by that firm, by fifty-five of the most prominent patent lawyers of Washington, including four ex-Commissioners of Patents. Wederburn & Co. are charged with conducting a fraudulent business, by receiving money under false pretenses and with violating the postal laws by sending their paper through the mails, and the department is asked to put the firm and their paper on the fraud list.

It is stated upon apparently good authority that President McKinley will not seriously consider the matter of appointments, outsider of the diplomatic branch of the service, for at least a month to come.

One of Mr. Cleveland's parting shots at Congress was his veto of the Immigration bill, which shut out illiterates? He held his veto back as long as possible, although the close vote by which the bill passed the Senate made it certain that it could not be passed over the veto by the Senate. The House promptly passed it over the veto.

The Bible upon which President McKinley took the oath of office was presented to him by the A. M. E. Church through a committee composed of Bishop Arnett, Ohio, who made the formal speech of presentation; Bisop Salter, of South Carolina; Bishop Grant, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Gaines, of Georgia. The Bible, which was made for the purpose, is a very handsome one and is prized by the President.

Mr. Olney kept up his obstinacy to the last, by decling to furnish the Senate with copies of correspondence concerning the case of Dr. Ruiz and American citizens who died and were killed in a Spanish prison tn Cuba, giving instead a statement of his own. That sort of tomfoolery is now over, and Secretary Sherman will see that Congress is given all the information it may desire concerning the foreign relations of this govtrnment.

It is a coincidence that the mother of the last Ohio President, the lamented Garfield, saw her son inaugurated President of the United States just as Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley saw her son take the oath and heard him deliver his inaugural address. Few mothers have the privilege of enjoying such a proud and happy hour. Long may she live to enjoy the honors gained by her son.

Saved the Babies

Mr. J. T. McAlister, of Alabama, Ga., says: "Last June Germetuer saved our baby, Paul, carried him safely through an extremely bad case of dysentery and teething, and from a mere skeleton of skin and bones, it has made him a great big solid chunk of thirty-five pounds."

FAT AS A PIG: J. J. Scruggs, of Sidon, Miss, says: "Our little girl 9 months old, was in a very low state from summer complaint and Germatuer made her fat as a pig."

There are now building and paving bricks made of glass.

A Valuable Prescription

Editor Morrison, of Worthington Indiana, "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Head Ache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs Annie Stehle 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago was all run down, could not eat nor enjoy food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50c and $1 per bottle. At Alex. Wadsworth's Drug, Store.

JENNY LIND'S DEBUT.

Never Has a Prima Donna So Charmed an American Audience.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall writes of "When Jenny Lind Sang In Castle Garden," for The Ladies' Home Journal. Of her first appearance—her first song—in America and the unprecedented enthusiasm she aroused Mr. Hall entertainingly and graphically writes: "Hark to the voice! It is beginning the first bar of 'Casta Diva,' from 'Norma.' The silence in the audience is intense. She has sung only a few bars of the matchless cavatina before all music lovers recognize that while other artists have endeavored to make something out of 'Casta Diva,' Jenny Lind is embodying it. There is the gradual growth of sostenuto, then rhythmic undulating, now high notes, as triumphs of pure expression, and not of merely physical marvel, and finally birdlike ecstasy of trills. Before her is an abyss of hush, into which she pours that voice, the very soul of song. She ceases, and timidly—not proudly—bows and is retiring when the audience, not content with making the usual American demand for an encore, arises en masse, and repeats with fourfold energy and spirit the almost frantic demonstration with which it greeted Jenny Lind upon her entrance. The audience is literally wild. Never has a singer so stirred her listeners before. The thunderous applause keeps up for many minutes, until the audience seems exhausted.

"Trained musicians are praising the fluency and precision of Jenny's chromatic scales. One is emphasizing what he terms 'the inspired vitality of Lind's voice,' and the unanimous verdict seems to be that never were heard in concert room sweeter tones. Even white haired veterans, who have listened to Malibran and her sister Viardot, or to Grisi, or to Adelaide Kemble, all pronounce Jenny Lind the superior of those old time song angels in realms consecrated by Saint Cecilia."

The first manufactory of edged tools, including axes, hatchets, chisels and cutlery, was opened in Hartford, in the year 1826. Previous to that date it is said that coarse butcher knives and hunting knives were made by blacksmiths, and the better quality of cutlery was imported from England.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

SELECTED ITEMS.

SET UP BY MASTER ROSSER COBBE.

—0—

An Eastern woman who loaned money on the buiding has a Kansas court house on her hands. And leap year doesn't come again in eight years. What a predicament that woman is in.

"Knocked into a cocked hat" is expressive of the ease with which this article, especially when old, assumes almost any shape.

Mr. Cleveland, when he takes up his residence in Princeton, will be within easy walking distance of the grave of Aaron Burr. The stroll is a pleasant and picturesque one in fine weather.

The new woman has evidently reached Pueblo, Col., for the Daily Chieftain has an advertisement reading thus: "Wanted—By competent woman, a place to work for her husband's board."

A young lady was driven by her brother lately to the Grand Central depot in New York, where he was to see her off by train. They were rather late and had to hurry. The porter rapidly pushed her satchels under the seat, and she sprang in, but in her hurry she kissed the porter and gave her brother a quarter.

One of the things which assures us of the stability of the republic is the spirit of absolute holiness with which the drawer of a salary in a public office celebrates every legal holiday by keeping from working.

A piece of charcoal placed upon the shelves of the refrigerator will absorb unpleasant odors and keep it sweet smelling. Refrigerators should be scrubbed with boiling water and soda and left open until thoroughly dry.

The Philadelphia papers say that no other mayor in the United States has offices so handsome and luxurious as those of the Mayor of Philadelphia.

The infantile idea of heaven is of a place where spirtual joys are overshadowed by material ones. "Ma," said a Washington boy, "I suppose we will have all the good things we want when we go to heaven. Things to eat, I mean." "No, my son," repled his mother. "We shall not want to eat there" The boy meditated for a while and then remarked, "Well, maybe you're right, ma, but I think 'twould be safe enough to take a jug of maple molasses along."

A Kansas man is demanding that all bachelors over 22 be taxed annually and all bachelors over 30 be sent to the penitentiary. If his idea went into effect how dreadfully ungallant it would be to have all the penitentiaries crowded!

That was a brilliant press agent who telegraphed all over the country that "Gen. Harrison seemed delighted with the little one." Did the brilliant press agent really imagine that any one expected the dear old father to shed copious tears over the event?

"Who are those students with books under their arms?" "They are taking up the law." "And what's the old man in a gown back of that bench doing?" "Oh, he's laying it down."

All the fun in a newspaper is not always to be found in the joke column. For instance, a "Sunday notice" last week announced that "Mr. Blank would give an organ recital in the Blank Church at 2 o'clock, after which the pastor would deliver a sermon on the subject, 'Is He Crazy?'"

Martha Washington and the rest may be the ten greatest American women, but if so, their standing in the average mind to-day shows the short-lived quality of female greatness.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is postive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention the CAROLINIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.—34-29.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Caleb Haley & Co.

COMMISSION DEALERS
—In all kinds of—
FRESH FISH,

14 FULTON FISH MARKET,
New York.

Special attention given to the sale of NORTH CAROLINA SHAD.

☞Stationary and Stencils, with shipping mark, forwarded upon application.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dea er

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK,

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
☞Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER
106 FULTON MARKET,
New York

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Stencils furnished at a moment's notice
Reference:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers both City, N C, and other Financia uses when desired

L. W. Wright. John Dais.

L. W. Wright & Co.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers in all —Kinds Of—
Fresh Fish,

Lobsters, Soft Crabs, Terrapin, Etc.,
105 Fulton Macket, N. Y.
SOUTHERN SHAD A SPECIALTY.
Consignments Solicited,
Prompt Returns
References: Fulton Fish Market National Bank, Dunn or Bradstreet Mercantile Agencies or any WholesaleFish House.

S. L STORER & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,

Lobster, Turtle, &c.,
No 19, Fulton Fish Market,
New York,

☞If your Stencil is not in good order let us know. We employ no agents and pay no no commissions.

Daven port, Morris & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

DEALERS IN FISH,
Richmond Va,

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

Chew LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote, Dealers or mail A. C. Meyer & Co., Balto. Md.

SALVATION OIL

The modern Pain Annihilator, will positively cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, Earache, Backache and all other aches. SALVATION OIL is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Only the genuine will do the work.

Knowing that satisfied customers are better than any newspaper advertisements, our aim is to give the greatest value possible for the money, and to satisfy customers both in cost and quality of goods bought.

GOLD & HOOPER

No merchants can charge you double the value for an article and be merchants long. Buyers are too intelligent to be deceived.

To reduce our large stock of Winter Suits, Men's and Youths' Overcoats and Ladies' Cloaks and Capes, we have made great reduction on each. Before buying any Clothing you would do well to examine our goods and learn our prices.

GOLD & HOOPER

Our stock consists of General Dry Goods, Oil and Rubber goods, Gents' Furnishing goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Jewelry, Notions and anything else you want. Call and see us. Water street, near Arlington Hotel.

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC
CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC	....CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or cannon-ball pills.
PURELY VEGETABLE	....CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the latest remedies discovered and are a scientific combination never before put together in any form.
ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE	....CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop unnatural fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.
LIVER STIMULANT	....CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.
BOON FOR MOTHERS	....CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby, the only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.
PLEASE THE CHILDREN	....CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good, stop vomiting and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.
CURE GUARANTEED	....CASCARETS taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old nor how obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.
HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS	....CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

☞Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior. Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

CCC The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO; MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK. 288

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet.

NORTH CAROLINA, Dare County. In the Superior Court.

Buffalo City Mills, Limited, Plaintiff, against American Exchange Bank, of Buffalo, The People's Bank, of Buffalo, William A. Ensign and Charles A. Ensign, defendants. ORDER.

THIS cause coming on to be heard upon the affidavit filed in this cause and other evidence taken, and it appearing to the Court that after due diligence the defendants cannot be found in the State of North Carolina, and it appearing that the plaintiff has a good cause of action against the said defendants, over which this Court has jurisdiction, and it appearing that the defendants own property in said State:

1. It is therefore ordered, decreed and adjudged by the Court that publication be made in the "North Carolinian," a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, for six successive weeks notifying defendants to appear at the next term of Superior Court holden for the County of Dare on the 9th Monday after the first Monday in March, 1897, and answer or demur as they may be advised, or judgment will be taken against them.

2. The defendants are further notified that attachment has been issued and levied against the property of the defendants in Dare County, North Cerolina, and the object of this action is to recover against the defendants the sum of Twenty-one Thousand Two Hundred Dollars, with interest thereon from the 3d day of November 1895 until paid, the same being due by contract.

3, It is further ordered that publication of this order shall be sufficient notice to the defendants

J. B. JENNETT,
Clerk of Superior Court of Dare Co. N. C.
January 22, 1897.

E. F. AYDLETT,
Att'y for plaintiff

THE ATLANTIC COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The 19th Annual Session Opens September 21st, 1896.

This school prepares for business life or for entrance to higher institutions of learning, including the U. S. Military and Naval Academies.

Exceptionally fine advantages offered in instrumental and vocal music.

Diplomas are awarded students completing courses of study.

Students of this school are admitted to the University of North Carolina and to Wake Forest College upon certificate.

Full faculty of six regular teachers besides special instructors. Rates of tuition and board very low.

Write for Catalogue. Address,
S. L. SHEEP, President,
Elizabeth City, N C.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N.C.

Meeting of Stockholders

Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company, 74 Broadway, New York, Jan. 23d, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company for the election of nine directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, March 4th, 1897, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Transfer books will be closed February 1st, and re-opened March 5th, 1897.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. W. DOMINICK, Secretary.

Kamer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)
ufacturers of and Dealers in
KILN & AIR DRIED
LUMBER
—AND—
Building Material
Truck Boxes
—AND—
CRATES

Now is the time to place your order the latter for the Spring Shipping

DYSPEPSIA NERVE GONE?

Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets Will Restore Nerves, Brain, Blood and Muscles to Health and Vigor.

The Kola nut has been used for centuries by Africans as a renewer of the tissue and preventive of fatigue.

Dr. Charcot, the eminent authority on nervous diseases, prepared a prescription from Kola which he vouched for as a true specific in all nervous diseases and a sure invigorator for the blood.

Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets are prepared upon the above mentioned prescription from the fresh nuts especially imported from Western Africa.

Kola is not a cure-all. It is a food for nerves, brain and muscles and a tonic for the blood.

Kola Nervine Tablets are absolutely certain and speedy in their effects. They cure all nervous diseases, prevent fatigue, renew failing vigor, give tone to the whole system.

Kola Nervine Tablets cures sleeplessness and the nervous troubles from which sleeplessness comes. They are specific in cases of nervous dyspepsia.

The druggists say the demand for the Tablets is astonishing. Kola is what the debilitated want.

Thousands of packages have been sold. Good effects were felt at once.

Hundreds of letters say: "One package of the Tablets, costing $1.00, has done for me what physicians, who cost me $100, failed to do."

We absolutely guarantee that no harmful or secondary effects are felt from the use of the Kola Tablets.

Can you, in justice to yourself, refuse to pay 5c a day for sure relief from neuralgia, bloodlessness, brain fatigue, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia, loss of vigor, melancholia and all the evils resulting from a nervous condition? Ask yourself the question with all seriousness.

Dr. A. C. Sherwin is one of the best physicians in New England. He writes:

"Hotel Pelham, Boston, Dec. 6th, 1895.—Gentlemen: I am prescribing Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets for Nervousness, Insomnia, Dyspepsia and Neuralgia, with excellent results. I have no hesitation in stating that they are infallible in all forms of nervous diseases. Their invigorating properties are wonderful.

Yours truly, A. C. Sherwin, M. D.

Edward Everett Hale, D. D., the famous author of "The Man Without a Country," in an editorial in the Boston Commonwealth, and later in a personal letter, wrote thus:

"I am assured by a careful inquiry among the leading physicians and personal friends who have used them and in whom I have the utmost confidence, that Dr Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets are invaluable in insomnia and all nervous diseases. EDW. E. HALE.

Fifty Cents and $1.00 per box (one month's treatment). See Dr. Charcot's name on box. Kola booklet free. All druggists or sent direct. Eureka Chemical & Manufacturing Company, La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass

Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

Improve your Time

BY HAVING

YOUR WATCH

REPAIRED BY

HATHAWAY BROS.

Reliable Jewelers.

North Carolina

Iron Works

AND

Supply House.

Machine Shop & Foundry,

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Made and Repaired.

Steamboat & Mill Work a Specialty.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Gauges, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

For further information, address,

J. H. PARTRIDGE,

P. O. Box 220. Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles C. Ehell; Commissioners—Paleon John, Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley R. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden—Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Colored—Methodist, P. R. Anderson, pastor; Cornerstone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Luke Pierce, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor. Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317, Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers, S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; D. R. Bradford, Sec'y; Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; C. W Belanga, N. G.; W. H. Ballard, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Sec'y; M. Wescott, Treasurer.

Pahuis Encampment No. 8; W. H. Ballard, C. P.; C. M. Burgess, H. P.; Maurice Wescott, S. W.; W. A. James, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; S. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. P. Simpson, Sachem; W. S. Shuford, Sr. Sagamore; Wilt Anderson, Jr. Sagamore; C. W. Belanga, Prophet; James Spires, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: E. C. Kramer, chairman; F. M. Godfrey, W. J. Williams. Standard Keeper. A. L. Jones.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Examiner, Groton Pool.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.

Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-lass accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

J. B. Leigh. Isaac Meekins

LEIGH & MEEKINS,

Attorneys-at-Law.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the District and Federa Courts. Collections promptly made.

NG. Grandy & Co.

—BROKERS—

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, March 10, 1897.

It is all right.

The long-wished for has come.

The Grand Old Party is again in charge.

Now let everybody get down to business and make the wheels of industry hum.

And, too, let us all resume the good, old fashioned custom of spelling our Nation with a large N and Protection with a full-sized P.

The CAROLINIAN is sorry for the Weather Man when he has to settle up with the Ground Hog for the kind of weather we have had.

To several friends who are personally interesting themselves in obtaing new subscribers to the CAROLINIAN we return special thanks.

Pasquotank Court will be held here next week. Judge Bryan will preside. There will be considerable business as there are a number of cases on the dockets.

The Town Charter having been amended, the way is now clear for needed improvements. With judicious management the current expenses of the Corporation can be met, necessary improvements made and the outstanding debt soon be paid.

Those of our citizens who attended the Inauguration report a very satisfactory time; that it was the grandest sight they ever beheld. The weather was delightful, the enthusiasm was unbounded and the entire programme, from start to finish, was carried out without a single jar.

Water Works? Yes. They are one of our City's most urgent needs. The Commissioners now have the legal right to consider proposals and to grant franchises. Of course, no secret or "star chamber" action will be taken. The public interests will be fully considered and carefully guarded.

An observer says that horses are made vicious by cruel treatment; that more horses are made lame from bad dodeing than from all other causes; that a careless application of the whip has blinded many horses; that more fall from any other cause, and that no animal should ever be struck upon the head.

Modern civilization repeats the crime of Judas daily, rich and poor alike. Every corporation that gets rich at the expense of its employes, every employe who takes his wages and shirks deliberately an equivalent in work, is of the Judas spirit.

It is well to remember that science will not always tell the whole story. The analysis of the soil is hardly a positive guide by which to crop it. A growing plant may find food enough for its needs where the chemist would find hardly a trace.

Our friend John R. Smith, of Goldsboro, has been appointed Superintendent of the Penetentiary and has taken charge. Rev. T. W. Babb, of Perquimans, has been appointed Chaplain, and Senator T E. McCaskey, of Martin, Superintendent of the State farm near Weldon. Each and all of them will accept the congratulations of the CAROLINIAN.

There still appears to be some misapprehension in regard to the amendments to the Town Charter. They are only three in number, to wit, 1st, reducing the number of days for registration; 2nd, making the limit of general taxation 60 cents and 3rd, empowering the Commissioners to grant franchises. No other changes have been made.

Honest men do not allow differences in politics to disturb their personal relations. We never do. We always concede to others exactly what we demand for ourself. Among our loyal and trusted personal friends are numbers of Democrats. We earnestly oppose each other politically during campaigns and vote opposite tickets at the ballot box; but these facts do not in any way interfere with our personal, social or business relations. This, we contend, is as it should be among honorable men.

We clip the following from last week's issue of the Bloomsburg, Pa., *Republican*:

"With this issue we begin the publication of the Forty First Volume of the *Republican*. One remarkable feature connected with the paper is that its founder Dr. Palemon John, is still living and engaged in editorial work. He resides in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and when last heard from was in good health."

Yes, we are "still living and engaged in editorial work," and we continue to advocate and defend the same principles and cause that we did during the eventful years that we edited and published the *Republican*. How time passes! The record shows that we have been in editorial harness over forty years.

Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

The reports from the Fisheries are encouraging.

Our farmers are feeling discouraged because of the continued rainy weather.

Camden Court this week. It did not open until yesterday.

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, at rock bottom prices at Fowler & Co.'s

The 15c Windsor Ties at The Fair are equal to any in town at 25c.

Have you any "grit?" Give some to the chickens.

That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is celling for 79c is a corker.

Ex-President Cleveland is again in North Caro'ina Sounds.

Good values in Dress Goods and Hosiery at Fowler & Co.'s

The Legislature has adjourned. We will have some comments to make upon what it has and has not done.

One of of the wonders is that $6.00 SUIT at Fowler & Co.'s

For Gum Boots and Oil Clothing write to Fowler & Co. Bottom prices.

The egotist should remember that even postage stamps become unpopular when they get stuck on themselves.

The celebrated "Crack Proof" Children and Misses Shoes at The Fair are just the thing for school. Try a pair.

Some people believe that a man in charge of a business has a right to a certain amount of unreasonable grumbling when things are not going to suit them.

If you want a Suit of Clothes made to order, go to Fowler & Co, Large assortment to select from and a fit guaranteed.

The legitimate newspaper is the public arena; it is the safety valve; it is the artillery that turns threatening revolutions into needed reformations.

The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

Habit is the secret of success in life, and of failure. You may do almost anything once; it is the things you permit yourself to do twice that determines your destiny.'

Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 13 years, with capes.

We may leave it to the evolutionist to guess where we came from, and to the theologist to prophesy where we are going to, still we have the cheering fact that we are here.

The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

A well known bachelor on being asked why he remained unmarried, remarked: "Because the desirable was not attainable and the attainable was not desirable."

How are you off for Blankets. We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

A new page in the history of the country has been opened, with the promise that it will be filled up in a much more satisfactory style than the one just turned down.

A wise man doesn't like to admit that he has been foolish twice in the same way. If he forgets to buy his Neckties of Moses Weisel one day, he manages to drop into the store the next time he needs a supply.

Rightly gotten wealth is an honorable and legitimate possession; if it ministers only to display, it becomes a yoke and a burden; if it pampers the children and shuts them away from their fellows, it is a failure.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! Do you want one? Go to Fowler & Co.'s and make your selection. They will cut and make it to suit your floor.

The reported of the Raleigh *Tribune* says:

"Everybody takes off their hat to that pair of colleages from the first district, Col. J. L. Whedbee and Col. John F. Newsom. They are a combination of thoroughbreds that cannot be lost.

Authorities in "henology" advise that the hens selected for breeding purposes should not be kept too fat. The eggs from overfat hens are said to be less likely to hatch. Select only the strongest and brightest if strong chickens are wanted.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 6:18 and will set to-night at 6:03.—Yes, we got there all the same!—The steamer Sophia Wood, of Edenton, is on the railways here for repairs.—Miss Bertha Hinton is teaching in Hope Academy at Newland.—When a man loses his balance it makes a difference whether it was in a bank or on a bicycle.—Mrs. C. Guirkin is having a two-story house built on Daughtry street.—Plenty of all kinds of fresh fish in market now.—When a man gets off a pun he is always anxious for some one to get on to it.—Stop grumbling. It don't do any good.—Collector of Customs K. R. Pendleton, and Postmaster L. L. Brinkley, both of Edenton, were in the city on Thursday.—Both gave us a call.—The Versifier says:

By using some misleading term,
One's meaning may be mixed;
A jury always should be firm,
But should never be "fixed."

—If you don't see what you want try to be satisfied with what is in sight.—Mr. W. M. Biggs, of Cresswell, was in the city on a visit last week. He called and paid his respects. He is one of the "Old Guard" Republicans, firm and true.—It is with umbrellas as it is with men; it is generally the poorest that gets left.—Mr. Geo. H. Wood is about to erect a dwelling house on his recently purchased lot on West Fearing street.—There are still a few cases of pneumonia and several of lingering "grippe."—A certain First Ward young paterfamilias on being asked: "Does the baby take after its mother?", replied: "Well, it hasn't begun to talk yet."—We acknowledge a call on Friday from our friend N. H Swain, the faithful assistant at Wade's Point Light House.—Writes the Poet:

I know as my life grows older,
And mine eyes have clearer sight,
That under each rank wrong some-
There lies the root of Right; [where
That each sorrow has its purpose
By the sorrowing oft unguessed,
But as sure as the Sun brings warning
Whatever is, is best.

—You will nevr be sorry for stopping your ears to gossip.—We had the pleasure of making the acquaintance on Saturday of Dr. L. K. Slifer and Mr. C. B. Gripman, both of Philadelphia, who spent the day here. There are on a prospecting trip to our section of the State.—Trouble is like fog, it looks thickest when seen from a distance.—Charity covers a multitude of sins, but there are others that are exposed about the edges.—Mr. R. A. Kohloss, of Columbia, called on Saturday and paid his respects.—Persons ringing the fire bell, making a false alarm, as was done on Thursday night, ought to be severely punished. If found out, they will be. Take warning.—"Don't you like to see a man strong enough to throw off trouble?" asked a down town citizen the other day. "Yes, if he doesn't try to throw it off on me," was the reply. —The Rhymster wails:

An empty stomach isn't good
On which to write a sonnet,
Because, you see, there's apt to be
Too many wrinkles on it.

—We paid a short visit to the new Cotton Factory the other other day. The machinery is working nicely.—Homer W. Styron, of Hatteras, dropped in on Friday. He was on his return from the Inauguration. He said this was the fourth he had attended and that in every respect it far exceeded them all.—"What do you say about those ostrich plumes on my hat?" asked an enthusiastic wife. "I say long may they wave." replied the frugal husband.—The streets were getting in fine condition when lo! more rains came and made more mud and gave the croakers another chance to "cuss" and growl.—The Stroller notices more new buildings under way.—The galled jades always wince.—Owing to inclement weather the churches were not very largely attended last Sunday morning.—A pleasant call from Mr. D. R. Scott, or Jarvisburg, Currituck county, is acknowledged, as is also a call from Capt. Daniels, the faithful keeper of North River Light. Both gentlemen are citizens whose loyalty cannot be disputed, and whose citizenship is an honor to the State.—Mr. P. S. Shipp, who has been in Washington and other cities North for the past ten days, returned Monday night.—Polk Miller, the Virginia Reciter of much merit, and who is not unknown to this people, will lecture here on the 8th of April for the benefit of the Presbyterian church. He has arranged a special programme for this occassion, sandwitched with songs and banjo solos and plantation melodies. —"It is not all of life to live nor all of death to die," saith the preacher, but if you read the CAROLINIAN you get all the news, both foreign and domestic, locally and otherwise.—The mail train yesterday was somewhat late, owning to a mishap to the workings of the engine.—Mr. Moses Weisel is now in New York buying his stock of Spring goods.—The scine at Murden's fishing beach was put in yesterday.—The Life Saving Cutter, Lieut. Catwell in command, returned from the coast on Monday last.—Mr. J. S. Tripp, a drummer representing the High Point Furniture Company and a Philadelphia crockeryware house, was taken sick on the road Thursday while traveling from this place to Hertford on a bicycle and passers, noticing his condition, took him to the farm house of Mr. William Cooper, a few miles from town, where he was tenderly cared for, and where he died Monday afternoon The Odd Fellows, of which order he was a member, took charge of the remains and brought them to the hall in this city, from where they were sen yesterday to his late home in Martin county, this State. Mrs. Tripp, being informed of the illness of her husband left home at once and reached here Monday afternoon, but too late to see him alive. Though among strangers, he was attentively cared for is now the only consolation that we can offer the sorrowing widow.—Spring bonnets are now out, so is the husband's pocket-book.—Lent is a week old and egg jokes havn't appeared yet. Mercy me!—Gardeners are now making ready to plant their crops.—The price of fish is on the down grade.

The Cabinet.

John Sherman, of Ohio; Secretary of State.

Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury.

Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, Secretary of War.

Joseph McKenna, of California, Attorney General.

James A. Garv, of Maryland, Postmaster General.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, Secretary of the Interior.

James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture.

There are hopes the bloom of whose beauty would be spoiled by the trammels of description. Too lovely, too delicate, too sacred for words, they should be known only through the sympathy of hearts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Consumption

Out-door life and Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites have cured thousands of cases of consumption in the early stages. They cure old, advanced cases too; but not so many, nor so promptly. When a case is so far advanced that a cure cannot be made, even then SCOTT'S EMULSION checks the rapidity of the disease, relieves the pains in the chest, reduces the night sweats, and makes the cough easier. In these cases it comforts and prolongs life. Don't experiment with cures that destroy the digestion. Pin your faith to the one remedy which has been THE STANDARD FOR OVER 20 YEARS.

Book about it free for the asking.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

WHY will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when **Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic** is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents.

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For Infants and Children.

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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

W. H Morris,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C, FREE OF CHARGE.

Honest Money

Is not alone that which you earn, but that which you save. Come here to-morrow, come any day of the week, come when you will and see if the money we save you is not as honest in your pocket as it would be in the till of those who would.

Charge You

more for goods. We have Child's Cape Overcoats, sizes 9 to 13 years, at $1.25, we will guarantee cannot be matched in the city at the price. We also have a

Man's Suit

square cut, color blue, for $2.50 that is a corker. We also have higher price Suits, goods that are equally as cheap, for $5.00 $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7,50 and up. We have

Dress Goods

that are the very latest 1896 Fall Styles from 10 cents to $2.00 per yard, a wide range of prices you will say, but the assortment is complete and fashionable.

Shoes

in an endless assortment and prices the very lowest. Investigate and know for yourself we are positively the lowest price house in the city.

Moses Weisel,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

Easter preparations are now in order.

Rev. Herritage will be at St. John Chapel on Sunday.

Messrs. Virgil Johnson and Riley Farrar died last week.

Prof. Rooks Turner and several others are on the sick list this week.

Rev. Berry preached a special sermon to the Odd Fellows on Sunday at Roper.

The bill to establish a training school for colored teachers has passed the House.

Prof Holly delivers the second lecture of his series at Mt Lebanon to-night.

Mr. John Fearing is home from New York in consequence of the death of his brother.

Mr. Albert Fearing and Mrs. A. G. Brothers were in Washington last week to see the inauguration.

There will be a concert and entertainment at Lee's Hall to-morrow and Friday nights for the N. and I. school.

Messrs. A. J. Ferebee, of Shawboro, J. B. Dey, of Snowden, and Abner Dye, of Poplar Branch, were in the city on Saturday.

The Good Samaritans have their annual celebration on Wednesday. There will be a parade during the day and a literary at night.

"Resolved that third grade teachers' certificates should be abolished" will be discussed at the State Normal Lyceum on Friday evening.

The closing exercises of Mr. M. L. Newby's School, near Okisko, took place on Friday last and was largely attended by enthusiastic and appreciative patrons.

The many friends of Rev. I. B. Roach living near Rosedale will regret to know that he had the misfortune to meet with an accident the other day whereby one of his legs was broken.

Having been a member of the Star Band, the members of the organization did their deceased comrade, James E. Fearing, the honor to appear in procession and accompany the remains to the cemetery.

The unusual occurrence of two funerals in one church at the same hour took place at Mt. Lebanon on Monday evening, and the house was filled to its utmost capacity. The deceased were James E. Fearing and James E. Banks, both young men. It is singular, too, that both had been ill for a long time. Revs. Anderson and Berry conducted the services and made a profound impression upon those present.

The Ideal Panacea

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says, "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burguss, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years, and have never found anything so beneficial, or gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

CASTORIA.

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CURES.... SUMMER DISEASES

The Ideal Remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Loss of Appetite, etc., is that standard of all medicines,

DR. KING'S

ROYAL GERMETUER.

Thousands of Certificates attest the fact.

Mr. L. T. Collier, Kosciusko, Miss., says: "My bowels would act from ten to twenty times a day, of a bloody, mucus nature. My kidneys were very badly out of order. I was treated by the best physicians, and they said I could live but a short while. I then commenced using Royal Germetuer. In three weeks I could eat anything, and do as much work as ever. I continued the Germetuer, and can testify that I am entirely cured, and that Germetuer did the work."

It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, and builds up from the first dose. It cures disease by removing the cause.

Sold by Druggists, One Dollar.

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Write for 48-page Book, Mailed free.

Use GERMETUER PILLS and GERMETUER COUGH SYRUP.

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900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley,

No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & Co's

Clothing.

Fowler & Co. are offering some Special Bargains in Clothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

1849 VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE 1897

Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good. Always Reliable.

THE GUIDE and your Choice { One packet either Wonderful Branching Aster, New Japan Morning Glory, or Pansy Choice mixed, for Two packets 25c., three packets 30c. Full retail price 45 cts. } 15 CTS.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up to date on these subjects, for 3 months, the Guide and One packet of Seeds (named above) for 25 cents.

Every tenth person sending an Order as above will receive a coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seed free

When ordering state where you saw this adv. and we will send a packet of Flower Seeds free

JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

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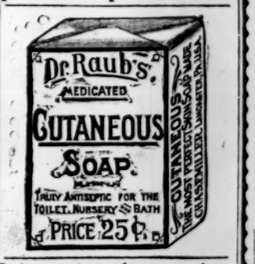
"Nothing else like it:"

The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.



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A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.

CHARLES F. MILLER,

Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

Lancaster, Penn.

ESTABLISHED, 1849.

An Outside Pocket.

A kangaroo wears an outside pocket in its overalls. It is a sort of apartment arrangement in which he carries around his whole family, but this is really suggestive as to the use of outside pockets in the overalls of working men, who in machine shops and factories are subjected to sudden hurts and severe bruises. If a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil were stored away in some of these outside pockets, handy and ready for use when some of these sudden hurts and bruises take place, there would be hardly any loss of time in the cure of the worst of them. For the worst bruises it is known to be the best remedy, curing the tenderness and soreness of the spot very promptly, while in the process of curing, the discoloration disappears and the affected parts are fully restored.

The New Hampshire Legislature has followed Massachusetts and has passed a bill to abolish "fast day" and to make April 19 a legal holiday, to be known as "patriots' day."

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

Emile Richebourg, the French novelist, is said to have amassed $400,000 in twenty years, by writing sensational serial stories for Le Petit Journal.

Land of Snow to Royal Palms.

Can be reached from New York within twenty-eight hours' ride on the most superbly equipped vestibuled train via Pennsylvania R. R. and Southern Railway. Three trains every day in the week except Sunday between New York and Florida. The peerless New York and Florida Limited leaves New York at 12.10 noon daily except Sunday, giving a most perfect service. This train is composed exclusively of Pullman dining, compartment, drawing-room, observation and sleeping cars, and is operated solid between New York and St. Augustine, reaching the land of palms before dinner next day, or you can leave New York at 4.30 P. M., through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars are operated between New York and Tampa. 12.15 A. M., through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars New York and Jacksonville. Connections are also made on above trains for Augusta and Aiken. The New York and Florida Limited also carries a Pullman drawing-room sleeping car New York to Augusta. New York office, 271 Broadway.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Great Saving for Horse Owners.

Carriages, buggies and harness can be bought of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., at one-third less than dealers' prices. Their products are described in a large catalogue that is mailed free.

Florida.

The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

Humors

Run riot in the blood in the Spring. Boils, pimples, sores and eruptions appear, and the system is in a generally debilitated condition. A good Spring medicine is absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels every trace of humor, gives a good appetite and tones up the system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, and digestion. 25c.

A Country Without Hay.

The great difficulty in Australia stock growing is lack of grasses fit to make hay of. Clover cannot be successfully grown, for there are no bumble bees to fertilize the flowers. The soil is so dry that seedings of timothy orchard grass and June grass usually fail. The only stock which can be profitably grown there is sheep, which will thrive because they can live on the native grasses and bushes that no other animal will eat.

Notwithstanding the abominable weather, Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, Switzerland, was last summer visited by 79,939 tourists, or 19,076 more than in the preceding summer.

Apple growers in Missouri now weigh their fruit instead of measuring it.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

R. P. HALL & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
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Radway's Pills

Always Reliable Purely Vegetable

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S BILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION and all Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO.,
Elm Street, New York.

20 ACRES FARM LAND RICH, LEVEL, free from rocks and swamps, and especially adapted for truck, cotton and tobacco raising, for $300 payable $10 down and $1 or more weekly. Convenient to great eastern markets, in a thickly settled section of Virginia. Genial climate all year. Splendid water. Schools, churches, stores, mills and desirable neighbors. Deed free and title guaranteed. No malaria, mosquitoes, blizzards or floods. Taxes and freight rates low. For further information write to D. L. RISLEY, 211 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Some Day.

Two little souls, a boy and a girl,
Wande ring on to the foot of the hill,
Bushes of green and blossoms of pearl,
Laughing at themselves in the roadside rill.
Crossing the lane a gorgeous jay,
Bathed in the light of a flattering ray,
Jauntily chatters, "Some day, some day!"
Two sweet souls, a man and a maid
(Beechen branches twisted above),
Picking the daisies which sprinkles a glade,
And trying their luck at a game of love:
"This year!" "Next year!" What do they say?
And out of the beeches the curious jay
Peeps and chuckles, "Some day, some day!"
Two old souls, and the end of the day
Follows them home to the foot of the hill,
One late gleam which has wandered astray,
Breaks from a copse and dimples the rill,
Autumn leaves are strewing the way,
And hoarse from the larch the hungry jay
Shouts out to the night, "Some day, some day!"
Two poor souls in the dead of the night,
Side by side, lie stiffened and still;
And the winter's moon just softens her light,
As it solemnly rests at the foot of the hill.
Remembering the bees and the buds and the May,
The summer gold and the autumn gray,
And the warm green lane where the beetles play,
In the crisp cold night the shivering jay
Creaks out of his dream, "Some day, some day!"

THE ROSE DIAMOND.

With four other fellow sufferers—one of whom was a small, spectacled, inoffensive looking man—Ned Girard and myself were the inmates of a vehicle drawn by six small horses, en route from the Bloemfontein diamond fields of South Africa for Wellington, thence by road to Capetown.

For 13 months Ned and I had been toiling and perspiring, taking turns in the "dump" or in our 24-foot mining claim, as the case might be.

In nearly a year of unremitting toil we had barely succeeded in washing out enough small "stones" with which to meet our running expenses; and then one stroke of the pick had unearthed a rose diamond of such size and purity that for fully 60 minutes our good fortune was the talk of Bloemfontein.

That night, after our frugal supper, Ned extended the precious stone toward me in his open palm, as we sat at our rude table in our canvas-covered cabin.

"Home?" was Ned's interrogative query.

"Home!" I echoed, with joyful emphasis.

But hardly had the words escaped his lips when a tall form dashed through the door, and, upsetting the candle by a sudden blow, seized the diamond from Ned's outstretched hand, and was off in the darkness. Of course we gave the alarm as quickly as we could regain our scattered ideas; but, though half the male population of the town turned out, it was to no purpose. The robber and his plunder had disappeared.

So, being in logical parlance, "down on our luck," Ned and myself, disgusted and discouraged, had sold our claim to a couple of newcomers for about $1,000, and, with those composing our present stage coach party, had taken passage for Wellington, intending to return home.

Beside a small, spectacled man who represented himself as a sort of colporteur for a religious society at Capetown, our fellow passengers composed two diamond brokers, together with a young and very boastful fellow, who called himself McArthur.

The latter had been very successful, and it was with feelings of envy we heard him relate the result of two weeks' work in a deserted claim, where, as he informed us with many profane asseverations, he had struck a "pocket" from which he had taken stones whose value he declared was at least $20,000. These he carried in a belt around his waist, together with a considerable sum of money from the sale of his claim, as he said, while girded to either hip was a revolver, as a safeguard against possible attack from road agents.

"They wouldn't play any of their games on me," replied McArthur, touching the butt of his revolver.

The pale-blue eyes of the little man who bore the name of Smith, twinkled ever so slightly behind his spectacles.

"My dear sir," he exclaimed in deprecating tones, "you surely would not commit the awful crime of murder, even to prevent the loss of the filthy lucre which you——"

But his protestation was cut short by the sudden and abrupt stoppage of the stage and a terrified yell from Krowboy, who drove. Almost at the same moment a man sprang from either side of the road with a leveled rifle.

The valiant McArthur dropped on the bottom of the coach with a cry of terror, which was feebly echoed by Mr. Smith. In obedience to a gruff command McArthur handed the revolvers to the smaller of the two road agents, who seeming to be assured that no weapons were worn by any other of the party caused us to alight.

Ned and myself had about $750 between us, and a bill of exchange on a bank in Capetown, which the taller robber took from us. McArthur raved and stormed as he was relieved of his belt.

The little man wrung his hands and raised his voice in meek supplication while his spectacled eyes were fixed as though in a sort of fascination, upon the ruffian who held the presented rifle. Little Mr. Smith piteously entreated that the muzzle of the loaded revolver be turned aside from his affrighted face. With a hoarse laugh the road agent tossed the rifle into the hollow of his arm.

Then was a transformation scene indeed. The small man straightened up, and with a quickness which seemed almost incredible, shoving his hands in the side pockets of his blue overcoat, he drew them out with a cocked revolver in each.

The shorter ruffian staggered and fell, shot through the heart, and his astounded companion, with a yell of mingled pain and rage, sprang for his rifle, which lay beside him on the ground, but he was too late. Before his fingers closed upon its shining barrel he stumbled forward to the earth with a ball through his brain.

"Deadly weapons come handy sometimes, after all, gentlemen," he remarked.

I noticed a curious change in his voice and manner. So, too, did McArthur, who stood for a moment looking at him with seeming perplexity in the midst of his too evident stupefaction.

Meanwhile Ned, who was of a practical turn, began taking from the capacious pockets of the taller of the two outlaws, the valuables and money of which our little company had been despoiled and returned them to the owners.

At last he came to a bit of washleather in one of the pockets, from which rolled a diamond of such peculiar shape, size and color—for it was one of those rare gems, a perfect rose diamond—that both Ned and myself uttered a simultaneous cry of astonishment and delight, as well we might, for it was our stolen diamond.

"You are in luck, gentlemen," quietly remarked Mr. Smith, who had been watching the whole procedure, while McArthur stood looking on with covetous eyes. "I see that is the stone you had stolen from you in the camp some days since. I had a glimpse of it, and I should know it among a thousand."

McArthur, who, with his recovered revolvers, which he had buckled on, had assumed his usual braggadocio was heard to express considerable dissatisfaction. His idea was that, under the circumstances, the whole party had a sort of common interest in the diamond, to which the brokers gave a ready assent.

"I'd like to see any one try to take it!" said Ned with a dangerous gleam in his eye.

Little Mr. Smith nodded approvingly, and removed from the dead man's body the money belt of which McArthur had been deprived. But instead of handing it to that gentleman, he buckled it about his own waist, with an agreeable smile.

"What does this mean?" yelled McArthur, whose face was purple with rage; when, no less to his own than our astonishment, his arms were pinioned by the little colporteur, who seemed to have the strength of two ordinary men, and in another instant his wrists were adorned with a pair of shining steel handcuffs.

"It's no use kicking, William," quietly remarked his captor, removing a faded flaxen wig from his own head, and exposing to view a short crop of stubby black hair. "I didn't mean to have pulled you until we got to Wellington, but this little affair has precipitated matters."

Mr. Smith informed us that the scowling prisoner was one William Hardy, with a dozen aliases, whom he—Dennison Hunt, the then best known detective in England—had followed from Liverpool to the very heart of South Africa, a reward of $5,000 having been offered for his apprehension as principal in a great London bank robbery.—Buffalo Times.

About Consumption.

The germs of consumption cannot obtain a foothold until the resistive powers of the tissues have been reduced. There must be not only the seed, but the soil. This impaired power of resistance may be the result of heredity, and this influence in the causation of disease is seldom shown to better advantage than in the history of consumption. There have been instances in which a single case introduced into a long and sound ancestry has vitiated the stock forever. How unfortunate that such matters are so little considered in marrying and giving in marriage. It is not that the disease is inherited, but the vulnerable tissues, the feeble resistive powers, render the offspring an easy prey to the ubiquitous bacillus. This weakness often shows itself by a tendency to become ill from slight causes, a sickliness not by any means to be confounded with merely a lack of robustness or strength. One organ or part of the body, frequently the mucous membrane, is usually more prone to become affected, and the beginning of the disease can often be traced to an attack of some slight ailment. Not only the children of consumptive parents may show these characteristics, but also those of parents generally enfeebled, or whose ages are widely separated, or who are closely related by blood, or of a mother who has previously borne a number in quick succession. Even when heredity is sound, the same condition is sometimes induced by coddling, by improper feeding, by attacks of acute disease, or want and distress. In growing children, a bad carriage of body may act injuriously by contracting and deforming the chest. The stooped position which boys sometimes assume in bicycle riding should be discouraged for this reason.—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Enough Said.

He—Well, all love—at any rate, I love—the true, the beautiful and the good.

She (blushingly)—I—I thought you did, George, and I'm sure papa will consent.—Puck.

A monument to Donatello, the sculptor, was recently unveiled in the church of San Lorenzo, at Florence, in the presence of the royal family.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The House passed the Immigration bill over the President's veto. The announcement of the vote—193 to 37—was received with applause.

The President accepted the resignation of William H. Doyle, collector of internal revenue at Philadelphia. Mr. Doyle has been awarded the contract for plumbing the Washington Postoffice building.

The International Money Conference bill is now a law, the President having signed it.

E. J. Babcock, who has been Senator Sherman's committee clerk for years, has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of State, to succeed Mr. Blandford upon the accession of Senator Sherman.

Ambassador Bayard cabled the State Department announcing the selection of British Chief Justice Hannen, at Shanghai, as the arbitrator in the Cheek case, the cause of controversy between the United States and Siam.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Monetary Conference bill.

In the House Mr. Dalzell defended Justice Shiras for his action in connection with the income tax decision by the Supreme Court.

The Secretary of State sent to the Senate a report of the circumstances surrounding the death of Richard Ruiz in a Cuban prison. The Spanish Government, he says, has arranged to investigate the case, and Consul General Lee has been invited to take part in the investigation.

The President granted a pardon to John S. Smith, sentenced in Massachusetts in August, 1894, to four years at hard labor for stealing letters from the United States mail. Although the President did not think him entitled to clemency, his wife has had a stroke of paralysis and he is released to take care of her and the children.

During the month of February the coinage executed at the mints of the United States amounted in monetary value to $11,757,883.01. The total gold coined was 517,850 pieces, valued at $10,152,000. The silver dollars coined numbered 1,341,000.

Domestic.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lietter, of Tioga, Penn., were killed while driving across the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Corning, N. Y. Their carriage was struck by an express train and demolished. The horses escaped uninjured.

The Schwartz Brothers' Commission Company, of St. Louis, Mo., made an assignment to Joseph H. Zumbaten. The assets of the concern are placed at $300,000, and consist of stocks, bonds, notes and accounts.

The power house at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon streets, Philadelphia, from which the Union Traction Company operated half a dozen of its lines of trolley cars, was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $500,000, principally on the valuable machinery in the building, and is covered by insurance. During the progress of the fire August A. Bonder and a well-dressed, good-looking young man were run over by a fire engine and killed.

The revenue cutter Manhattan returned to New York harbor from Barnegat, N. J., where the Cuban filibuster steamship Laurada had received arms and men, many hours before, and had steamed away.

A despatch from Frankfort, Ky., says Governor Bradley has decided to appoint Major A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, United States Senator, to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn.

Under the carpet in the room where Isaac H. Lewis, the Neponset (Mass.) hermit, who died a month ago, lived, there have been found bonds, deeds of property, cash and securities, the total value of which is said to be between $50,000 and $100,000. A son will succeed to the estate.

Paymaster Corwine, of the United States Navy, who ran away from Newport, R. I., with $5000 of Government money, was arrested in Chicago. About $3000 of the money was recovered.

A highwayman clubbed A. C. Clark, the Northern Pacific Railroad agent at Aberdeen, Wash., until he was unconscious, and then robbed the safe of $500. Officials are in pursuit of the man.

An earthquake of several seconds' duration was reported from Schuyler, Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Many houses were rattled and plaster was shaken from the walls of A. J. Willis's residence. There was a perceptible tremor of the earth and a rumbling sound. The shock was felt at 6.15 a. m. It was local and not felt in Saratoga Springs.

The directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company authorized a mortgage to secure $50,000,000 100-year 3½ per cent. gold bonds, and accepted an offer for the whole issue from Speyer & Co.

Richard H. Cabell, United States Internal Revenue Collector at Salt Lake City, Utah, has been found short in his accounts with the Government to the amount of over $10,000. He has been removed from office, and as soon as the exact amount of the defalcation is known his bondsmen will be required to make it good.

The New York Court of Appeals decided the Percy-Gray Racing law and the act removing New York's old Board of Police Justices constitutional.

Committees of the Massachusetts Legislature ordered adverse reports on a resolution appropriating $50,000 for a statue of Benjamin F. Butler.

Four members of the Louisville Common Council were accused of accepting bribes in connection with the election of a Mayor.

Wyoming, a pretty little Pennsylvania mining town of 4600 population, is being destroyed by a cave-in of a mine.

The city elections in Iowa resulted in a general reversal of the Republican victory of last fall. Citizens' tickets or the Democrats carried most of the towns, the Republicans being generally defeated in the larger towns.

One man was killed and several were seriously wounded in a riot over a street railroad franchise in Knoxville, Tenn.

The repair shops of the New Haven railroad system in New Haven, Providence, Taunton, Boston, and Hartford began on a ten-hour schedule. The shops have been running eight hours since July last. Six thousand men are interested.

The World's Conference of Seventh Day Baptists has just been held at Lincoln, Neb.

Hot-headed land boomers are preparing to fight for claims on the Colville Indian reservation.

Foreign Notes.

Captain-General Weyler, of Cuba, has issued an edict ordering that cattle must be delivered up by their owners on payment of $1 per head for large cattle and fifty cents per head for small; that the owners must sell them if called upon to do so, and that in the case of cattle which have no owners there shall be an equal division between the seizer and the military authorities.

Liberals made gains in the Parliamentary by-election in the Halifax district, England.

The Storthing of Norway decided, by a unanimous vote, to appoint a committee to consider the question of concluding arbitration treaties between Norway and foreign countries, the committee to formulate proposals for the establishment of such treaties and report the same to the Storthing.

At the sugar plantation Resolucion, near Quemados of Guines, province of Havana, Cuba, the insurgents, commanded by Anastasio Nunez, attacked the Spanish garrison. In the engagement twenty Spanish soldiers were killed with machetes and sixty wounded. Nunez captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Terrific gales have prevailed inland and along all the coasts of England. Much damage has been done to property and many wrecks have occurred.

A dispatch from Athens says that Signor Barbato, a Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in command of one hundred Sicilian volunteers, has arrived there and sailed for Crete for service under the Greek Government.

The Powers have warned Greece that unless she evacuates Crete within six days the most forcible measures of compulsion will be used to compel her to do so.

A party of volunteers has been raised in Copenhagen, Denmark, for service in the island of Crete, and started to join the Greek army there. The recruits were addressed by the Crown Prince just prior to their departure for Crete.

Spain's army in the Philippine Islands is suffering from ague and dysentery.

The representatives of the Powers presented identical notes to the Greek Government announcing that Crete will be made an autonomous state under the suzerainty of the Sultan and demanding that the Greek vessels and troops be withdrawn within six days.

A despatch from Valparaiso, Chile, states that serious complications may arise in the relations of that Government with Argentina, Peru and Bolivia.

Spain notified the European powers and the American republics that she will expel from Cuba all foreign residents suspected of favoring the insurgents, yet from Havana came a report that General Cardenas and Judge Jorrin had gone to see General Rivera and offer terms of peace to the Cubans.

Secretary Olney instructed Consul-General Lee, in Cuba, to demand a civil trial for George Washington Scott, an American prisoner in Cuba.

Notwithstanding the presence of the foreign warships, fighting continues in Crete between the Christians and Moslems. Two battles were fought, in both of which the Turks were defeated.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

The Fortifications bill was passed and amendments to the Monetary Conference bill were concurred in.

Members of Congress will receive no mileage for the extra session of Congress, the law authorizing it only for the regular sessions.

The President sent to Congress the complete report of the World's Columbian Exposition commission. The report is extremely voluminous, the typewritten pages filling five large boxes.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, secured the passage of a joint resolution through the House providing that a copy of the Congressional Record shall be furnished, upon application, to each newspaper correspondent.

The President transmitted to Congress a communication from the Secretary of State and accompanying reports from the United States diplomatic and consular officers on the passport regulations of foreign countries.

Mr. Cummings, from the Committee on Library, reported favorably to the House the bill appropriating $100,000 to aid in the erection of a monument at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, in memory of prisonship martyrs of the Revolutionary War.

Paintings, statuary and bologna sausages were, at a meeting of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, taken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list. The duty in each case was fixed at twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

The bill introduced at the behest of the wholesale tea merchants of New York by Senator Hill and Representative Quigg passed by Congress. Exact standards are to be fixed and Inspectors appointed to prevent the importation of unwholesome or impure teas.

The House Committee on Military Affairs decided to report favorably a bill to authorize the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to establish a branch in Vermillion County, Illinois. An appropriation of $200,000 is carried by the bill.

As a result of the proposition before the Legislature of Utah to place a statue of Brigham Young in Statuary Hall of the Capitol, Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.) presented to the House a bill amending the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill so as to provide that no statue shall be placed in Statuary Hall until accepted by a joint resolution of Congress.

The House of Representatives passed a bill providing for the adjustment of labor troubles between carriers of Interstate Commerce and their employes. It requires the Commissioner of Labor and the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in case of trouble between a railroad company and its employes, to make an effort to settle it by conciliation. Failing in this, a board of arbitration is to take hold of the matter, both parties to be bound by its award.

M'KINLEY'S CABINET.

Statement of the Portfolios Generally Assigned to the Members.

With the announcement that Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York City, would be appointed Secretary of the Interior, the Cabinet of President McKinley is complete. Mr. Bliss

CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

was born in Fall River, Mass., in 1833. Early in life he entered upon a mercantile career, in which he has been unusually successful. He is the senior member of the New York dry goods firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. Mr. Bliss has taken a prominent part in Republican politics, both city and State for years, but has never before held office, except the honorary one of member of the Pan-American Conference. He was chairman of the New York Republican State Committee in 1878-88, and long has been Treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

As completed by Mr. Bliss's appointment the list of Cabinet members is as follows:

Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—Lymar J. Gage, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.
Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.
Attorney General—Joseph McKenna, of California.
Postmaster General—James A. Gary, of Maryland.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York.

CYCLING NOTES.

Bicycles are no longer luxuries; they are necessities.

Connecticut has 80,000 wheelmen, and 48,000 are said to be voters.

A good many of this year's lamps are fitted with danger signals behind.

Over 122,000 persons visited the recent bicycle show in New York City.

Advertising by way of bicycles is forbidden by law in Liverpool, England.

Manufacturers expect to sell twice as many bicycles this year as they did last.

During the last two years in England over $100,000 was invested in the cycle trade.

Holland imported bicycles last year to the value of 2,500,000 florins. This is not such a bad showing for such a small country.

A bicycle manufacturer in England is now giving to every buyer insurance policies against death, disablement or loss of wheels, either by theft or fire.

In the Argentine Republic a law has been passed forbidding women to ride bicycles in public. It is stated that the law was enacted to protect the owners of public vehicles.

The percentage of increase in division membership last year was as follows: Pennsylvania, 147; Illinois, 101; New Jersey, 90; North Carolina, 11; Massachusetts, 61; Connecticut, 54; Wisconsin, 46, and Missouri, 34.

A prominent English physician says relative to bike riding: "My belief is that the sources of danger are in: First, fast riding; second, hill climbing; third, high gears. An occasional sprint is not only not injurious, but most exhilarating."

An English paper has this list of suggestions for cycling gymkhanas: A satchel race, a lamp-lighting race, an eye-shut race, changing clothes, drawing pigs, three-arm race, bowling a hoop, lighting matches, battledoor and shuttlecock awheel.

G. W. Roberts of Boston introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature a bill to punish bicycle thieves. It makes the theft of a wheel valued at $10 or more a State prison offense, the term being not less than one year nor more than five.

Only five per cent. of the bicycle riders in Italy are women, according to the report of the Consul at Venice; but he says that the "swell set" there have taken to cycling, and that the deep-seated prejudice against women taking part in athletic sports is vanishing. He says that if American manufacturers will supply wheels of three grades for about $57.30, $86.85 and $115.80, they can find a good market for them.

Sermon by Telephone.

Several hundred members of the Coast Guard along the New Jersey shore heard a sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Sherer without leaving their respective posts. The clergyman spoke at Stone Harbor, repeating his words through a telephone to the next station. The guards there passed it along, and it made the entire circuit.

Pittsburg Gets Fifty Cent Gas.

Pittsburg is to have illuminating gas at fifty cents per thousand feet.

Oldest Free Mason Dead.

John Kelley Sargent, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died, a few days since, at Merrimac, Mass., in his ninety-fifth year. His wife and a daughter died the week before. He was a playmate of the poet Whittier in boyhood. He joined Warren Lodge of Masons in 1826.

Highest Price for a Boar.

At a sale of Poland China hogs in Springfield, Ill., a boar, "Look Me Over," was sold for $3600, the highest price ever paid for a hog. Previously the price record was held by "Klever's Model," $1700.

Chinaman for President.

A Chinaman has just been elected President of one of the largest cycle clubs around Boston.

GOMEZ RAIDING MATANZAS.

Big Cuban Victory Reported From Santa Clara.

General Gomez is raiding Matanzas Province in all directions.

The Cubans, under their local chief, fought a big battle near Santa Clara City on Tuesday, in which seventy Spaniards were killed and the troops were forced to retreat.

Fondeviela's column has returned to Guanabacoa with the loss of sixty men out of 200 in the column.

Julio Sanguily was released from prison upon the receipt of the cable message from Madrid announcing that the Queen of Spain had pardoned him.

Sanguily Released.

Julio Sanguily, the alleged American citizen who was twice sentenced to imprisonment for life on the charge of being a rebel, which charge was never proved against him, was released from prison at Havana, Cuba, the Queen Regent having pardoned him, much to the chagrin of those who were instrumental in bringing about his convictions. He at once left the Cabanas Fortress, where he had been confined awaiting the result of his appeal against his sentence, and started for his home. He started immediately for the United States with his family, traveling by way of Tampa, Fla. It is reported that he has promised never to return to Cuba.

HALF A MILLION MISSING.

Retiring Treasurer of Nebraska Placed Under Arrest.

Joseph Bartley, retiring Treasurer of the State of Nebraska, who failed to turn over something over $500,000 to his successor, was arrested at Lincoln on a warrant sworn out by Attorney-General Smythe, who had given Bartley until Saturday to transfer the money.

Bartley said he could not get the money in so short a time, and at once arranged to have his bond at the time the warrant was served. It was signed by a large number of prominent citizens for $200,000.

The ex-Treasurer has been prominent in commercial and political circles of the State for twenty years. He was a banker before being elected Treasurer.

The complaint charges that he misappropriated in all $537,762.93 in various sums and from various funds. The most flagrant specific charge is that of failing to account for a warrant for $200,000 issued by special appropriation of the Legislature to replace in the school fund that amount stolen by Charles Mosher, President of the Capital National Bank of Lincoln, who is now in the Sioux Falls Penitentiary for the theft of that and other sums. Bartley took his arrest coolly, and was at once released.

SILVER GIFT FOR STEVENSON.

Senators Present a Service to the Retiring Vice-President.

Vice-President Stevenson was presented with a magnificent silver service by the Senate at his apartments in the Normandie, Washington. A parchment testimonial signed by every Senator accompanied the service.

The presentation speech was made by Mr. Hoar, followed by Mr. Gorman. Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, representing the State in which the Vice-President was born, made a short speech, as did Senator Cullom, representing the State from which the Vice-President comes. Mr. Stevenson replied briefly, and was deeply moved by the beautiful tribute of his associates of the past four years.

Each piece in the service bears an inscription which praises the "Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, 1893-1897," for his "strict impartiality, unfailing courtesy and unsurpassed wisdom and discretion in the discharge of his high office."

TEN LIVES PAY FOR AN INSULT.

Fearful Battle at a Dance in Tancol, a Mexican Town.

An insulting remark addressed by a young man to a young woman at a dancing party in Tancol, Mexico, led to a desperate fight between all the men at the dance.

When the smoke of the fight had cleared away it was found that ten men were lying dead in the room and fifteen others were seriously wounded.

The fighters used knives, pistols and clubs, and the affair continued several hours, until the ones still uninjured were completely exhausted.

Several of those killed and wounded were well known and highly respected young men of the town.

Shocking Death of a Girl.

Lulu Belle Hurst, sixteen years old, was shot and instantly killed at Boston, Mass., by John P. Conley. Conley who was well acquainted in the family, was sitting beside her on a sofa, when, without warning, he placed a revolver at the girl's forehead, firing, blowing the top of her head off. The deed was done in the presence of the dead girl's twelve-year-old sister. Conley was arrested. He says it was an accident.

American Armor Succeeds Abroad.

The Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company has received from Russia particulars of a successful test there of the company's armor plate. The tested plate was one representing 1500 tons of Harveyized nickel steel side armor for the Russian battleship Bostrilov, all of which will now be accepted. The company has received a contract for making the shaftings and engine forgings for two big cruisers for the Japanese Government.

Boundary Commission's Report.

President Cleveland's Boundary Commission reported without declaring the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana, arbitration having been decided upon by the two Nations most interested. The report shows the great amount of work involved in the task of the body, and how it was successfully met.

Senate's Sunday Session.

The United States Senate at a Sunday session passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, with various amendments, including one to restore to the public domain the lands in several Western States set apart as forest reservations by a recent proclamation of the President.

Torpedo Boat No. 6 is Named.

The Secretary of the Navy decided to call the new United States torpedo boat, known as No. 6, the Farragut, in honor of the naval hero. The Farragut is now at the Washington Navy Yard.

Big Copper Find in Washington.

News of the discovery of the richest copper deposit ever found was brought to Spokane, Wash., by Paul Gaston, a well known mining man. He shows samples of the ore taken from the ledge which assayed as high as ninety per cent. copper and $16 in gold. Some of the samples were pure native copper.

Must Not Disturb Political Meetings.

The North Carolina Legislature has enacted a law making it a misdemeanor to wilfully disturb or interrupt any political meeting lawfully assembled, the penalty to be thirty days' imprisonment or $50 fine.

Minor Mention.

The new White Star Line steamer Oceanic will be 704 feet long and 17,000 gross tonnage.

France and England have demanded of Spain redress for outrageous treatment of their people in Cuba.

Americans in London will celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of North America by John Cabot.

Twenty-four carloads of armor plate for a Russian battleship were shipped a few days ago from Bethlehem, Penn.

The Alabama Legislature has enacted a law which exempts cotton factories hereafter to be built in the State from taxation for ten years.

Chicago has $19,745,505 invested in property used for educational purposes only.

Lemon culture proved so profitable in California last year that it is thought nearly a million trees will be set out during the coming season.

The officers of the United States cruiser Brooklyn were exonerated from all blame for the recent grounding of the ship in the Delaware River.

The Prussian estimates for the coming financial year contain various sums to be applied for the support of technical schools of spinning and weaving.

Charles Callender, one of the best of the early burnt-cork men, who for many years was at the head of the "Georgia Minstrels," died in Chicago a few days ago. He was about seventy years old.

A Pneumatic Hammer.

One of the most useful of recent inventions is a pneumatic hammer for driving nails or riveting belts, etc., the air pressure being admitted through a pipe connected with the hammer casing and acting intermittingly on a spring plunger carrying a hammer at its outer end, the mechanism being controlled by a lever at the side to vary the force of the blows as desired by preventing the plunger from coming clear back. The hammer can be made in any size desired for light or heavy work.

A Big Book.

Of "biggest books in the world" there is no end, but it is believed that the blank book of greatest weight, size and bulk belongs to an eccentric physician of Baltimore, one Dr. Fahrney. It was made in Chicago in 1891. It weighs exactly 280 pounds and seven ounces, and has leaves made of the very best rope manilla. The cover of this giant of books weighs fifty pounds, and is provided with two complicated padlocks. The book cost the doctor $65.—Boston Journal.

Free Cook Books for Everybody.

Alive to the signs of better times and to the best interests of the people, one large house in this country has taken business on its turn. It is now circulating among families a valuable publication known as The Charles A. Vogeler Company's Cookery Book and Book of Comfort and Health, which contains very choice information on the subject of cooking. Valuable recipes for the preparation of good, substantial and dainty dishes, prepared especially for it by a leading authority, will be found in its pages. In its preparation and distribution much care has been taken, with the hope that it will be indispensable to housekeepers, and just the thing needed for the cars of the health and household. It also contains full information in regard to the great remedies of this house, which provide against bodily ailments, especially the master cure for pains and aches, St. Jacobs Oil. More than 200 tons of paper have been used in its publication, and at the rate of 100,000 a day it has taken several months for the issue.

The book can be had of druggists everywhere, or by enclosing a 2c. stamp to The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md.

The total length of railway lines open for passenger traffic in the United Kingdom at the end of the year was 11,252 miles of double line and 8774 miles of single line.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

ST. VITUS' DANCE One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

WHEN billous or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

A WOMAN'S BODY.

What Its Neglect Leads to. Mrs. Chas. King's Experience.

A woman's body is the repository of the most delicate mechanism in the whole realm of creation, and yet most women will let it get out of order and keep out of order, just as if it were of no consequence. Their backs ache and heads